

The Execution of

*Iustice in England for maintenaunce
of publique and Christian peace,
against certeine stirrers of sedition, and adhe-
rents to the traytors and enemies of the
Realme, without any PERSECVTION of
them for questions of Religion, as is falscly
reported and published by the
fautors and fosterers of
their treasons,*



Secondly

Imprinted at London mense Ian.

1583. An. Reg. Eliz. 26.

*With some small alterations of
things mistaken or omitted
in the transcript of the first
Originall.*

By David Barclay

EXHIBITION OF

THE
MUSEUM OF
THE
CITY OF
NEW YORK

SECOND

EXHIBITION

OF

THE

ARTS

The Execution of Iustice in England, for maintenance of publike and Christian peace, &c.



It hath bene in all ages and in all countries, a common usage of all offenders for the most part, both great and small, to make defence of their lewd & vnlawful facts by vntruthes and by colouring and couering their deeds (were they neuer so vile) with pretences of some other causes of contrarie operations or effectes: to the intent not only to auoid punishment or shame, but to continue, vpholde & prosecute their wicked attempts, to the full satisfaction of their disordered and malicious appetites. And though such hath bene the vse of all offenders, yet of none with more danger then of Rebels & traitours to their lawfull Princes, Kings and countries. Of which sort, of late yeeres, are specially, to be noted certayne persons naturally bozne subiectes in the Realme of England & Irelande, who hauing for some good time professed outwardly their obedience to their soueraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth, haue neuertheles afterward bene stirred vp and seduced by wicked spirites, first in Englande sundry yerres past, and secondly and of later time in Irelande, to enter into open rebellion, taking armes and comming into the field against her Maiestie & her Lieutenantes, with their forces vnder banners displayed, inducing by notable vntruthes many simple people to followe and assist them in their traiterous actions. And though it is very well known, that both their intentions and manifest actions were bent to haue deposed y^e Queenes Maiestie frō her Crowne, and to haue traiterously set in her place some other whome they liked, whereby if they had not bene speedily resisted,

Al offenders
couer their
faults with
contrary
causes.

Rebels doe
most danger-
ously couer
their faults

Rebellion
in England,
& Ireland.

Execution for Treason,

The rebels
vanquished
by the Q.
power.

Some of the
Rebels fled
into forreine
countries.

Rebels pre-
tend religio
for their
defence,

Ring-leaders
of Rebels,
Charles Ne-
uill Earle of
Westmer-
land, and
Thomas
Stukeley

they would haue committed great bloodsheds and slaughters of her Maiesties faithfull subiects, and ruined their native countrey. Yet by Gods power giuen vnto her Maiestie, they were so speedily vanquished, as some few of them suffered by order of Lawe according to their desertes, many and the greatest part vpon confession of their faultes were pardoned, y rest (but they not many) of the principall, escaped into forreine countries, & there, because in none or few places rebels and traitours to their natural Princes and countries dare for their treasons challenge at their first muster open comfort or succour, these notable traitors and rebels, haue falsely informed many Kings, Princes and States, & specially the Bishop of Rome, commonly called the Pope, (from whome they all had secretly their first comfort to rebell) that y cause of their fleeing from their countries was for the religion of Rome, & for maintenance of y said Popes authoritie. Whereas diuers of them before their rebellion liued so notoriously, the most part of their liues, out of all good rule, either for honest maners, or for any sense in religion, as they might haue bene rather familiar with Caralyn, or fauourers to Sardanapalus, then accepted good subiectes vnder any Christian Princes. As for some examples of the Heads of these rebellions, out of England fled Charles Neuill Earle of Westmerland, a person vtterly wasted by loosenesse of life, & by Gods punishment euen in the time of his rebellion bercaued of his childre that should haue succeeded him in the Earldome, and his bodie now eaten with vicers of lewde causes, as his companions do say, that no enemye he hath can wish him a viler punishment: a pitifull losse to the Realme of so noble a house, neuer before in any age attainted for disloyaltie. And out of Ireland ranne away one Thomas Stukeley, a defamed person almost through all Christendome, & a faithlesse beast rather then a man, fleeing first out of England for notable piracies, and out of Ireland for trecheries not pardonable, which two were the first ring-leaders of the rest of the rebelles, the one for England, the o-
ther

and not for Religion.

ther for Ireland. But notwithstanding the notorious euill and wicked liues of these & others their confederates, voide of all Christian religion, it liked the Bishop of Rome, as in fauour of their treasons, not to colour their offences as themselves openly pretend to do, for auoyding of common shame of the worlde: but flatly to animate them to continue their former wicked purposes, that is, to take armes against their lawfull Queene, to inuade her realme with foreine forces, to pursue al her good subiects and their native countries with fire & sword: for maintenance whereof there had some yeres before, at sundrie times, proceeded in a thundring sort, Bulles, excommunications and other publique writings, denouncing her Maiestie being the lawfull Queene, and Gods anoynted seruant, not to be the Queene of the realme, charging and vpon paines of excommunication commanding all her subiects, to depart frō their natural alleageances, wherto by birth and by othe they were bound: prouoking also & authorising al persons of al degrees within both the realmes to rebell, & vpon this antichristian warrant, being contrarie to al the Lawes of God and man, & nothing agreeable to a pasturall officer, not onely all the rabble of the foresaid traitors that were before fled, but also al other persons that had forsaken their native countries, being of diuers conditions and qualities, some not able to liue at home but in beggerie, some discontented for lacke of preferments, which they gaped for vnworthily in Vniuersities & other places, some banckerupt Marchants, some in a sort learned to contentions, being not contented to learne to obey the Lawes of the lande, haue many yeres running vp and downe, from countrey to countrey, practised some in one corner, some in an other, some with seeking to gather forces & money for forces, some with instigation of Princes by vntruethes to make warre vpon their natural countrey, some with inwarde practises to murder the GREATEST, some with seditious writings, & very many of late with publique infamous libels, ful of despitefull vile termes and pop-

The effect of
the Popes
bull against
the Queene
of England.

The practices of the
traitors, Rebels, & fugi-
tiues to execute the Bul.

Execution for Treason,

Seminaries
erected to
nurſe ſediti-
ous fugitives.

The Semi-
narie fugi-
tives come
ſecretly in-
to the realm
to induce
the people
to obey the
Popes Bull.

ſoned lyes, altogether to upholde the foreſaide antichriſtian
and tyrannous warrant of the Popes Bull. And yet alſo by
ſome other meanes, to further theſe intentions, becauſe they
could not readily preuaile by way of force, finding ſoſeine
Princes of better conſideration and not readily inclined to
their wicked purpoſes, it was deuized to erect by certeine
ſchooles which they called Seminaries, to nourish & bring
up perſons diſpoſed naturally to ſedition, to continue their
race and trade, and to become ſeedmen in their tillage of ſe-
dition, & them to ſende ſecretly into theſe the M. Maiesties
realmes of England & Ireland vnder ſecret Maſkes, ſome
of Priethood, ſome of other inferior orders, with titles of
Seminaries for ſome of the meaner ſort, & of Ieſuites for the
ſtagers and ranker ſort & ſuch like, but yet ſo warely they
crept into the land, as none brought y marks of their prieth-
hoode with the, but in diuers corners of her Maiesties Do-
minions theſe Seminaries or ſeedmen and Ieſuites, bring-
ing with them certeine Romiſh traſh, as of their hallowed
Maſke, their Agnus dei, their graines, and many kinde of
Beades, and ſuch like, haue as tillage men laboured ſecretly
to perſwade y people to allowe of the Popes foreſaide bulles
& warrantes, and of his abſolute authoritie ouer all Prin-
ces and Countries, and ſtriking many with prickes of con-
ſcience to obey the ſame, whereby in proceſſe of ſmall time,
if this wicked and dangerous, traiterous and craftie courſe
had not bene by Gods goodnes eſpied & ſtaied, there had fol-
lowed imminent danger of horrible vpproes in the realmes,
and a manifeſt bloody deſtruction of great multitudes of
Chriſtians. For it cannot be denied but y ſo many as ſhould
haue bene induced & thoroughly perſwaded to haue obeyed y
wicked warrant of the Popes, & the contents thereof, ſhould
haue bene forthwith in their hearts and conſciences ſecret
traitors, and ſo to be in deede errant & open traitours, there
ſhould haue wanted nothing but opportunitie to feele their
ſtrength and to aſſemble themſelues in ſuch numbers with
Armour & weapons, as they might haue preſumed to haue
bene

and not for Religion.

bene the greater part, and so by open ciuill warre, to haue come to their wicked purposes. But Gods goodnesse by whome Kinges doe rule, & by whose blast traitors are commonly wasted and cōfounded, hath otherwise giuen to her Maiestie as to his handmayde and deare seruant, ruling vnder him, the spirit of wisdome and power, whereby she hath caused some of these sedicious seedemen & sowers of rebellion, to be discouered for all their secret lurkings, and to be take and charged with these former poyntes of high treason, not being delt withall vpon questions of religion, but iustly by order of lawes, openly condemned as traitors. At which times, notwithstanding all maner gentle wayes of persuations vsed, to moue the to desist from such manifest traiterous courses and opiniōs with offer of mercie, yet was the canker of their rebellious humors so deeply entred & grauen into the heartes of many of them, as they would not be remooued from their traiterous determinations. And therefore as manifest traitours in maintayning & adhearing to the capitall enemy of her Maiestie and her Crowne (who hath not only bene the cause of two rebellions already passed in England and Ireland, but in that of Ireland did manifestly wage and maintaine his own people Captaines and Souldiours vnder the Banner of Rome, against her Maiestie so as no enemy could do more) these I say haue iustly suffered death not by force or forme of any new lawes established, either for religion or against the Popes supremacie, as the slanderous libellers would haue it seeme to be, but by the auncient temporall lawes of the realme, and namely by the lawes of Parliament made in King Edward the thirdes time, about the yeere of our Lorde. 1330. which is about 200. yeeres past, when the Bishops of Rome and Popes were suffered to haue their authoritie Ecclesiastical in this realme as they had in many other countries. But yet of this kind of offenders, as many of them, as after their condemnations were contented to renounce their former traiterous assertions, so many were spared from execution, and do liue

Sowers of
sedition taken, con-
uicted, and
executed for
treason.

The seditious traitors
condemned
by the auncient lawes
of the
realme,
made 200.
yeeres past.

Persons
condemned,
spared from
execution,
vpon refusal of their
treasonable
opinions

Still

Execution for Treason,

The forreine
Traitors
continue
sending of
persons to
moue sediti-
on in the
Realme,

The sediti-
ous fugitiues
labour to
bring the
Realme in-
to a warre
external and
domesticall,

stil at this day, such was the unwillingnes in her Maiestie to haue any blood spilt, without this verie vrgent iust & necessary cause, proceeding from themselves. And yet neuerthelesse, such of y^e rest of the traitors as remaine in forreine partes, continuing stil their rebellious myndes, and craftily keeping them selues aloofe off from dangers, cease not to prouoke sundry other inferiour seditious persons, newly to scale secretly into the realme, to reuiue the former seditious practises, to the execution of the Popes foresaide Bulles against her Maiestie and the Realme, pretending when they are apprehended, that they came onely into the realme by the commandement of their superiours, y^e Heads of y^e Iesuites, to whom they are bound (as they say) by othe against either king or countrie, and here to informe or refoyme mens consciences from errors in some poynts of religioⁿ, as they shal thinke meete: but yet in very trueth, the whole scope of their secret labours is manifestly proued, to bee secretly to winne all people, with whom they dare deale, so to allowe of the Popes said Bulles, and of his authoritie without exception, as in obeying thereof, they take themselves fully discharged of their alleageance, and obedience to their lawfull Prince and countrey: yea, and to be well warranted to take armes to rebell against her Maiestie when they shall bee thereunto called, and to bee readie secretly to ioyne with any forreine force that can be procured to inuade the realme, whereof also they haue a long time giuen, and yet doe for their aduantage, no small comfort of successe: & so consequently the effect of their labours is to bring the Realme not onely into a dangerous warre against the forces of strangers (from which it hath bene free aboue xxiii. or xxiiii. yeres, a case very memorabable and hard to bee matched with an example of the like:) but into a warre domesticall and ciuill, wherein no blood is vsually spared, nor mercie yeelded, and wherein neither the vanquero^r nor the vanquished, can haue iust cause of triumph.

And forasmuch as these are y^e most euident perils that necessarily

and not for Religion.

cessarily should follow, if these kind of vermin were suffered to creepe by stealth into the Realme, & to spread their poison within the same, howsoever when they are taken, like hypocrites, they coulour and counterfeite the same with profession of deuotion in religion: it is of all persons to be peeld in reason, that her Maiestie and all her gouernours and magistrats of Justice, hauing care to maintaine the peace of the Realme (which God hath giuen in her time, to continue longer then euer in any time of her progenitors) ought of duetie to almightie God the author of peace, and according to the natural loue and charge due to their countrie, and for auoiding of the floods of blood, which in Ciuill warres are seene to runne and flowe, by all lawful meanes possible, as well by the Sword as by Lawe, in their seuerall seasons to impeach and repell, these so manifest and dangerous colourable practises, and workes of sedition and rebellion. And though there are many subiects knownen in the realme, that differ in some opinions of religion frō the Church of England, and that do also not forbear to professe the same, yet in that they do also professe loyaltie and obedience to her Maiestie, and offer readily in her Maiesties defence to impugne & resist any forreine force, though it should come or be procured frō the Pope himselfe, none of these sort are for their contrary opinions in religion prosecuted or charged with any crimes or paines of treason, nor yet willingly searched in their consciences for their contrarie opinions, that saue not of treason. And of these sort, there haue bene and are a number of persons, not of such base & vulgare note as those were which of late haue bene executed, as in particular, some by name are well knownen, and not unfit to bee remembred. The first & chieftest by office was D. Heth, that was Archbishop of Yorke, & lord Chaunceler of England in Queene Maries time, who at y^e first comming of her Maiestie to the Crowne, shewing him selfe a faithfull & quiet subiect, continued in both the sayd offices, though in religion then manifestly differing, and yet was he not restrained of his libertie,

The duetie
of ^{the} Queene
and all her
gouernours
to God &
their coun-
trie, is to re-
pell prae-
tises of re-
bellion.

None charged with capital crimes, being of a contrarie religion, and professing to withstand forreyn forces.

Execution for Treason,

Names of
divers Ec-
clesiastical
persons pro-
fessing con-
trarie religi-
on, neuer
charged
with capitall
crimes,

not depriued of his proper lands and goods, but leauing will-
ingly both his offices, liued in his own house very discreet-
ly, and intoyed al his purchased lands during all his natural
life, vntill by very age he departed this worlde, and then left
his house & liuing to his friends: an example of gentlenesse
neuer matched in Queene Maries time. The like did one
D. Poole that had bene Bishop of Peterborough, an ancient
graue person, and a verie quiet subiect. There were also o-
thers that had bene Bishops and in great estimation, as D.
Tunstall Bishop of Duresme, a person of great reputation,
& also whilest he liued of very quiet behauiour. There were
also oher, D. White & D. Oglethorpe, one of Winchester, &
other of Carlile, Bishops, persons of curteous natures, and
he of Carlile so inclined to duetifulnesse to the Q. Maestie
as he did the office at the Consecration and Coronation of
her Maestie in the Church of Westminster: & D. Thurle-
by, and D. Watson yet liuing, one of Ely, the other of Lin-
colne, Bishoppes: the one of nature affable, the other altoge-
ther sowe, and yet liuing. Whereto may be added the Bi-
shop then of Exceter, Turberuile, an honest Gentleman, but
a simple Bishop, who liued at his owne libertie to the ende
of his life, & none of all these pressed with any capital payne,
though they maintained the Popes authoritie against the
lawes of the realme: and some Abbots, as M. Fecknam yet
liuing, a person also of quiet and courteous behauiour for a
great time. Some also were Deanes, as D. Boxall Deane
of Windsores, a person of great modestie, learning & know-
ledge: D. Cole Deane of Paules, a person more earnest then
discreete: D. Reinolds Deane of Exceter, not vnlearned, &
many such others hauing borne office and dignities in the
Church, & that had made profession against the Pope, which
they onely beganne in Queene Maries time to change, yet
were these neuer to this day burdened with capitall peanes,
nor yet depriued of any their goods or proper liueloods, but
onely remoued from their Ecclesiastical offices, which they
would not exercise according to the lawes. And most of the,
and

and not for Religion.

and many other of their sorte for a great time were retained in Bishops houses in very ciuill and courteous manner, without charge to themselves or their friends, vntill the time that the Pope began by his bulles and messages, to offer trouble to the realme by stirring of rebellion: about which time onely, some of these aforesaid being found busied in matters of state tending to stirre troubles, then was meete for the common quiet of the Realme, were remooued to other more priuate places, where such other wanderers as were men known to moue sedition, might be restrained from common resorting to them to increaseth trouble, as the Popes bull gaue manifest occasion to doute: and yet without charging them in their consciences or otherwise, by any inquisition to bring them into danger of any capital law, so as no one was called to any capitall or bloody question vpon matters of religion, but haue all intoyed their life as the course of nature would: and such of them as yet remaine, may, if they will not be authors or instruments of rebellion or sedition, intoye the time that God and nature shall peeke them without danger of life or member. And yet it is worthy to be well marked, that the chiefe of all these and the most of them, had in the time of King Henrie the eigth and King Edward the sixt, either by preaching, writing, reading or arguing, caught all people to condemne, yea to abhorre the authoritie of the Pope: for which purpose they had many times giue their othes publicly, against the Popes authoritie, & had also yelved to both the said Kings the title of supreme Head of the Church of England next vnder Christ, which title the aduersaries doe most falsely write and affirme, that the Queenes Maiestie doeth nowe vse: a manifest lie and vntueth, to be seene by the very Actes of Parliament, and at the beginning of her Raigne omitted in her stile. And for prooffe that these foresaide Bishoppes and learned men had so long time disauowed the Popes authoritie, many of their booke & sermons against the Popes authoritie remaine printed both in English and Latin to be seene in these times, to their great shame

The last fauorers of the Popes authoritie, were the chiefe aduersaries of the same, by their doctrines and writings.

Execution for Treason,

and reproofe to change so often, but specially in persecuting such as them selues had taught and stablished to holde the contrary: a sinne, neere to the sinne against the holy Ghost.

There were also and yet be a great number of others, being lay men of good possessions and lands, men of good credit in their countreies, manifestly of late time seduced to holde contrary opinions in religion for the Popes authoritie, and yet none of them haue bene sought hitherto to be impeached in any point or quarrel of treason, or of losse of life, member or inheritance, so as it may plainly appeare, that it is not, nor hath bene for contrarious opinions in religion, or for the Popes authoritie alone, as the aduersaries doe boldly and falsely publish, that any persons haue suffered death since her Maiesties reigne, and yet some of these sort are wel known to holde opinion, that the Pope ought by authoritie of Gods worde to be supream and onely Head of the Catholique Church through the whole worlde, and onely to rule in all causes Ecclesiasticall, & that the Queenes Maiestie ought not to be the gouernour ouer any her subiects in her realme being persons Ecclesiasticall: which opinions are neuertheless in some part by the lawes of the Realme punishable in other degrees, and yet for none of these pointes haue any persons bene prosecuted to the charge of treason, or in danger of life. And if then it be inquired, for what cause these others haue of late suffered death, it is truely to be answered as afore is often remembred, that none at all were impeached for treason to the daunger of their life, but such as did obstinately maintaine the contentes of the Popes Bull afore mentioned, which doe import, that her Maiestie is not a lawful Queene of England, the first and highest point of treason: & that all her subiects are discharged of their othes and obedience, a second high point of treason: and all warranted to disobey her and her laws, a third and a very large point of treason. And thereto is to be added a fourth point most manifest, in that they would not disallowe the Popes hostile proceedings in open warres against her Maiestie in her realme of Irelande, where

A great number of lay persons of liueloode being of a contrary religion, neuer charged with capital crime.

No person charged wth capitall crime for the onely maintenance of the Popes supremacie.

4 Pointes of Treason. Such condemned onely for treason, as mainteine the effectes of the Popes Bull against her Maiestie & the realme.

and not for Religion,

where one of their companie D. Sanders, a lewde scholler & subiect of England, a fugitiue & a principall companion and conspirator with the traitors and rebels at Rome, was by the Popes speciall commission a commaunder, as in forme of a Legate, and sometime a burso or paymaster for those warres, which D. Sanders in his booke of his Church monarchie, did afoze his passing into Ireland opely by writing, gloriously arowe the foresaid Bull of *Pius Quintus* against her Maiestie, to be lawfull, & affirmeth that by vertue thereof one D. Mooreton, an olde English fugitiue and conspirator, was sent from Rome into the North partes of Englande, which was true, to stirre up the first rebellion there, whereof Charles Neuill the late Earle of Westmerlande was a head captaine. And thereby it may manifestly appeare to all men, how this Bull was the ground of the rebellions both in England and Irelande, and how for maintenaunce thereof, and for sowing of sedition by warrant and allowaunce of the same, these persons were iustly condemned of treason, and lawfully executed by the auncient lawes temporall of the Realme, without charging them for any other matter then for their practises and conspiracies both abroade and at home against the Queene and the realme, and for maintaining of the Popes foresaid authoritie and Bull, published to depprue her Maiestie of her crowne, and for withdrawing & reconciling of her subiects from their naturall alleageaunce due to her Maiestie and to their countrie, and for mouing them to sedition: & for no other causes or questions of religion were these persons condemned, although true it is, that when they were charged and conuined of these pointes of conspiracies and treasons, they would stil in their answeres colourably pretende their actions to haue bene for religion: but in deede and truely they were manifested to be for the procurement and maintenaunce of the rebellions & warres against her Maiestie and her realme.

D. Sanders
mainte-
nance of the
Popes Bull.

The persons
that suffered
death,
were con-
demned for
Treason &
not for Reli-
gion.

And herein is now the manifest diuersitie to be seene and well considered betwixt the truely of her Maiesties actions,

The diuersi-
tie betwixt
trueth and
falshoode.

Execution for Treason,

and the falshood of the blasphemous aduersaries: that where the factious partie of the Pope the principal author of the inuasions of her Maiesties dominions, do falsely alleadge, that a number of persons, whome they terme as Martyrs, haue dyed for defence of the catholique religion, the same in very tructh may manifestly appeare to haue died (if they so will haue it) as martyrs for the Pope, but yet as traitors against their soueraigne and Queene in adhering to him, being the notable and only open hostile enemy in all actions of warre against her Maiestie, her kingdomes and people: and that this is the meaning of al these that haue so obstinately maintained the authoritie and contentes of this bull, the very wordes of the bull doe declare in this sort, as D. Sanders reporteth them.

A full proofe
that the
maintainers
of the Bull
are directly
guilty of
treason,

Pius Quintus Pontifex Maximus, de Apostolica potestate plenitudine, declarauit Elizabetham pretensio Regni iure, necnon omni & quocunque dominio, dignitate, privilegio, priuata: Itemq; Proceres, subditos & populos dicti regni, ac ceteros omnes qui illa quomodocunque iurauerunt, a iuramento huiusmodi ac omni fidelitatis debito, perpetuo absolutos: That is to say, Pius Quintus the greatest Bishop, of the fulnesse of the Apostolique power, declared Elizabeth to be bereaued or deprived of her pretended right of her kingdome, and also of all and whatsoeuer dominion, dignitie and priuiledge: and also the Nobles, subiects and people of the said kingdome, and all others which had sworne to her any manner of wayes, to be absolved for ever from such othe and from all debt or duetie of fealtie, and so forth, with many threatening cursings, to all that durst obey her or her lawes. And for execution hereof, to proue, that the effect of the Popes bull and message was a flat rebellio, it is not amisse to heare what the same D. Sanders the Popes firebrande in Irelande also writeth in his historie Church Monarchie, which is thus,

Tini

and not for Religion.

Pius Quintus Pontifex Maximus, Anno Domini. 1569.
reuerendum præsbyterium Nicolaum Mortonium Anglum
in Angliam misit, ut certis illustribus viris autoritate Apo-
stolica denunciaret, Elizabetham quæ tunc rerum potieba-
tur, hereticam esse: ob eamq. causam, omni Dominio & po-
testate excedisse, impuneq. ab illis velut ethnicam haberi
posse, nec eos illius legibus aut mandatis deinceps obedire co-
gi: That is to say, Pius Quintus the greatest Bishop, in the
yeere of our Lorde 1569, sent the reuerende Priest Ni-
colas Morton an Englishman into Englande, that he
shoulde denounce or declare by the Apostolique autho-
ritie to certaine noble men, Elizabeth, who then was
in possession, to be an heretike: and for that cause, to haue
fallen from all dominion and power, and that she may
be had or reputed of them as an Ethnike, and that they
are not to be compelled to obey her lawes or commaun-
dements, &c.

D. Morton
 secret am-
 bassage frō
 Rome to
 stirre the re-
 bellion in
 the North.

Thus you see an Ambassade of rebellion from the Popes holinessse, the Ambassadour an olde doting English Priest a fugitiue and conspirator, sent as he saith to some noble men, and these were the two Charles of Northumberlande and Westmerland, heades of the rebellion.

And after this, he followeth to declare the successe thereof which I dare say he was sorie it was so euill, with these wordes.

Quæ denuntiatione multi nobiles viri adducti sunt, ut
de fratribus liberandis cogitare auderent, ac sperabant illi
quidem Catholicos omnes summis viribus affuturos esse: ve-
rùm etsi aliter quàm illi expectabant res euenis, quia Catho-
lici omnes nondum probè cognouerant, Elizabetham here-
ticam esse declaratam, tamen laudanda illorum Nobilium
consilia erant: that is, By which denuntiation, many no-
ble men were induced or leddē, that they were bolde-
ned to thinke of the freeing of their brethren, and they
hoped certainly that all the Catholiques would haue as-
sisted them with all their strength: but although the mat-

Execution for Treason,

ter happened otherwise then they hoped for, because all the Catholiques knewe not that Elizabeth was declared to be an heretike, yet the counsels and intents of those noble men were to be praysed. A rebellion and a vanquishing of rebels very smoothly described.

This noble fact here mentioned was the rebellion in the North: the noble men were the Earles of Northumberland and Westmerlande: the lacke of the event or successe was that the traitours were vanquished, and the Queenes Maiestie and her subiectes had by Gods ordinance the victorie: and the cause why the rebels preuayled not, was because all the Catholiques had not bene duely informed that the Queenes Maiestie was declared to be (as they terme it) an heretike: which want of information, to the intent to make the rebels mightier in number and power, was diligently and cunningly supplied by the sending in to the realme of a great multitude of the Seminaries and Iesuites, whose speciall charge was to informe the people thereof, as by their actions hath manifestly appeared: a supplement to amend the former error.

And though D. Sanders hath thus written, yet it may be saide by such as fauoured the two notable Iesuites, one named Robert Persons (who yet hideth himselfe in corners to continue his Trayterous practise) the other named Edmond Campion (who was found out being disguised like a roister and suffered for his Treasons) that D. Sanders treason is his proper treason in allowing of the sayde bull, and not to be imputed to Persons and Campion. Therefore to make it plaine that these two by speciall authoritie had charge to execute the sentence of this bull, these actes in writing following shall make manifest, which are not fayned or imagined, but are the verie writings taken about one of their complices, immediatly after Campions death: although Campion before his death wolde not be knownen of any such matter, whereby may appeare what trust is to be giuen to the words of such Pseudomartyrs.

Persons and
Campion
are offenders
as D. Sanders,
for
allowance
of the Bull,

Faculgates

and not for Religion.

Facultates concessæ pp. Roberto

Personio & Edmundo Campiano, pro

Anglia, die 14. Aprilis.

1580.

PEtatur a summo Domino nostro, explicatio Bullæ declaratorie per Pium Quintum contra Elizabetham & ei adharentes, quam catholici cupiunt intelligi hoc modo, ut obliget semper illam et hæreticos, catholicos vero nullo modo obliget rebus sic stantibus, sed tum demum quando publica eiusdem bullæ executio fieri poterit. Then followed manie other petitions of faculties for their further authorities, which are not needefull for this purpose to be recited: but in the end followeth this sentence as an answer of the Popes, *Has prædictas gratias concessit Summus pontifex patri Roberto Personio, & Edmundo Campiano in Angliam profecturis, die 14. Aprilis. 1580. Prasente patre Olinerio Manarco assistente.* The english of which latten sentences is, as followeth.

Faculties graunted to the two

fathers *Robert Persons* and *Edmond Campion*,
for England, the 14. day of April,

1580.

LEt it be asked or required of our most holy Lorde, the explication or meaning of the Bull declaratory made by *Pius* the fifth against *Elizabeth*, and such as doe adheare or obey her, which Bull the catholiques desire to bee vnderstande in this manner, that the same Bull shall alwayes binde her and the heritikes, but

C. i.

the

Faculties
graunted
to Persons
& Campion
by Pope
Gregory 13.
Anno, 1580.

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the Catholiques it shall by no meanes binde, as matters or things doe nowe stande or be, but hereafter, when the publique execution of that bull may be had or made:

Then in the end the conclusion was thus added.

By what au-
thoritie
Campion
came into
England,

The highest Pontiffe or Bishoppe, graunted these foresaide graces to father *Robert Persons* and *Edmonde Campion*, who are nowe to take their Iourneyes into Englande, the fourteenth day of Aprill, in the yere of our Lorde. 1580. Being present, the father *Oliuerius Manarke* assistant.

Whereby it is manifest, what authoritie Campion had to impart the contentes of the Bull against the Queenes Maiestie, howsoever he him selfe denyed the same: for this was his errand.

And though it be manifest that these two Iesuites, Persons and Campion, not onely required to haue the Popes minde declared for the Bull, but also in their owne petitions, shewed howe they and other Catholiques did desire to haue the sayde Bull to be vnderstand against the Queene of Englande: yet to make the matter more plaine howe all other Iesuites and Seminaries, yea howe all Papistes naming them selues Catholiques, doe or are warranted to interpret the saide Bull against her Maiestie and her good subiectes, howe so euer they will disguise it, you shall see what one of their fellows, named Hart, who was condemned with Campion and yet liueth, did amongst many other thinges declare his knowledge thereof the last of December in the same yeere, 1580, in these wordes following.

Harts con-
fession of
the interpre-
tation of the
Bull of Pius
Quintus,

The Bull of *Pius Quintus* (for so much as it is against the Queene) is holden among the English Catholiques for a lawfull sentence, and a sufficient discharge of her subiectes fidelitie, and so remaineth in force, but in some poyntes touching the subiectes, it is altered by the present Pope. For where in that Bull all her subiectes are commaunded not to obey her, and she being excom-
municate

and not for Religion.

municate and depofed, all that doe obey her are likewise innodate and accursed, which point is perillous to the Catholiques: for if they obey her, they be in the *Popes* curse, and they disobey her, they are in the *Qutenes* danger: therefore the present *Pope* to relieue them hath altered that part of the *Bull*, and dispenced with them to obey and serue her, without perill of excommunication: which dispensation is to endure but till it please the *Pope* otherwise to determine.

Wherefore to make some conclusion of the matters before mencioned, all persons both within the realme and abroade, may playnely perceiue that all the infamous libels lately published abroade in sundrie languages, and the slanderous reportes made in other *Princes* courtres of a multitude of persons, to haue bene of late put to tormētts and death onely for profession of the Catholique religion, and not for matters of state against the *Queenes* Maieſtie, are false and shamelesse, and published to the maintenance of *Traitours* and rebelles. And to make the matter seeme more horrible or lamentable, they recite the particular names of all the persons, which by their owne Catalogue exceede not for these twentie five yeeres space, aboue the number of iii. score, forgetting or rather with their stonie and senselesse heartes not regarding, in what cruell sort in the tyme of *Queene Marie*, which tittle exceeded the space of five yeeres, the *Queenes* Maieſties raigne being five times as many, there were by imprisonment, tormētts, fampyne and fire, of men, women, maidens and children, almost the number of foure hundred, beside such as were secretly murdered in prisons: and of that number, aboue twentie that had bene Archbishops, Bishops, and principall Prelates or Officers in the Church lamentably destroyed, and of women aboue three score, and of children aboue fourtie, and amongst the women, some great with childe, and one, out of whose bodie the childe by fire was expelled alive, and yet also cruelly

A conclusiō
that all the
infamous
bookes a-
gainst the
Queene and
the realme,
are false.

Difference
of the small
numbers
that haue
bene execu-
ted in the
space of xxv.
yeeres, from
the great
numbers in
v. yeeres of
Queene
Maries
reigne.

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burned: examples beyonde all heathen cruelty. And most of the youth that then suffered cruell death, both men, women, and children (which is to be noted) were such, as had neuer by the Sacrament of Baptisme, or by confirmation, professed, or was euer taught or instructed, or euer had hearde of any other kinde of religion, but onely of that which by their blood and death in the fire they did as true Martyrs testifie. A matter of another sorte to be lamented in a Christian charitie with simplicitie of wordes, and not with puffed eloquence, then the execution in this time of a very fewe Traytours, who also in their time, if they exceeded thirtie yeeres of age, had in their Baptisme professed, and in their youth had learned the same religion which they now so bitterly oppugned. And beside that, in their opinions they differ much from the Martyrs of Queene Maryes tyme: for though they which suffered in Queene Maryes time continued in the profession of the religion wherin they were christened, and as they were perpetually taught, yet they neuer at their death denyed their lawfull Queene, nor maintained any of her open and foireine enemies, nor procured any rebellion or Ciuill warre, nor did sowe any sedition in secrete corners, nor withdrew any subiectes from their obedience, as these swoyne seruants of the Pope haue continually done.

And therefore all these thinges well considered, there is no doubt, but all good subiectes within the realme doe manifestly see, and all wauering persons (not being ledde cleane out of the way by the seditions) will hereafter per-
ceiue, howe they haue bene abused to goe astray. And all strangers, but specially all Christian Potentates, as Emperours, Kings, Princes and such like, hauing their Soueraigne estates, either in succession hereditarie, or by consent of their people, being acquainted with the very trueth of these her Maiesties late iust and necessarie actions, onely for defence of her selfe, her crowne, and people

An aduer-
tisement to
all Princes
of countries
abroad.

and not for Religion.

ple, against open inuadours, and for eschewing of Ciuill warres, stirred by rebellion, will allowe in their owne like cases, for a trueth and rule (as it is not to be doubted but they will) that it belongeth not to a Bishoppe of Rome as successour of Saint Peter, and therein a pastour spirituall, or if hee were the Bishoppe of all Christendome, as by the name of Pope he claymeth, first by his Bulles or excommunications, in this sorte at his will in fauour of traytours and rebels, to depose any Soueraigne Princeesse, being lawfully inuested in their Crownes by succession in blood, or by lawfull election, and then to arme subiectes against their naturall Lordes, to make warres, and to dispense with them for their othes in so doing, or to excommunicate faithfull subiectes, for obeying of their naturall Princes, and lastly himselfe to make open warre, with his owne souldiers, against Princes mouing no force against him.

For if these high Tragical powers shoulde be permitted to him to exercise, then shoulde no Empire, no Kingdom, no Countrey, no Citie or Towne, be possessed by any lawfull Title, longer then one such onely an earthly man, sitting (as he sayeth) in Saint Peters chaire at Rome, shoulde for his will and appetite (without warrant from God or man) thinke meete and determine: An authoritie neuer chalenged by the Lord of lordes the Sonne of God, Iesus Christ our onely Lord and Sauour, and the onely Head of his Church, whilst he was in his humanity vpon the earth, nor yet deliuered by any writing or certaine tradition from Saint Peter, from whence the Pope pretendeth to deriue all his authoritie, nor yet from Saint Paul the Apostle of the Gentiles, but contrariwise by all preachings, preceptes and writings, contained in the Gospell and other Scriptures of the Apostles, obedience is expressely commaunded to all earthly Princes, yea, euen to Kinges by speciall Name, and that so generally, as no person is excepted from such

The authoritie proclaimed by the Pope not warranted by Christ, or by the two Apostles, Peter and Paul.

Execution for Treason,

duetie of obedience, as by the sentence of Saint Paul euen to the Romanes, appeareth, *Omnis anima sublimioribus potestatibus sit subdita*, That is, Let euery soule be subiect to the higher powers: within the compasse of which lawe or precept, Saint Chrysostome being Bishoppe of Constantinople, writeth, that euen Apostles, Prophets, Euangelistes, and Monkes are comprehended. And for prooofe of Saint Peters minde herein, from whome these Popes claime their authoritie, it can not be plainlier expessed, then when he writeth thus, *Proinde subiecti estote cuius humane ordinationi, propter Dominum, siue Regi, ut qui superemineat, siue presidibus ab eo missis*, That is, Therefore be you subiect to euery humane ordinance or creature, for the Lorde, whether it be to the King, as to him that is supereminent, or aboue the rest, or to his presidents sent by him. By which two principall Apostles of Christ, these Popes the pretended successours, but chiefly by that which Christ the Sonne of God the onely Master of trueth sayde to Peter and his fellowe Apostles, *Reges gentium dominantur, vos autem non sic*, That is, The Kings of the Gentiles haue rule ouer them, but you not so, may learne to forsake their arrogant and tyrannous authorities in earthly and temporall causes or Kingdomes and Princes, and exercise their Pastoral office, as Saint Peter was charged thise at one time by his Lorde and Master, *Pasce oues meas*, Feede my sheepe, and peremptorily forbidden to vse a sworde, in saying to him, *Conuerte gladium tuum in locum suum, or, mitte gladium tuum in vaginam*, that is, Turne thy sworde into his place: or, Put thy sworde into the scabbard. All which preceptes of Christ and his Apostles, were duely followed and obserued many hundred peeres after their death, by the faithfull and godly Bishoppes of Rome, that duely followed the doctrine and humilitie of the Apostles, and the doctrine of Christ, and were holy Martyrs, & thereby dilated the limits of Christs Church and the fayth, more in the compasse of an hundred

and not for Religion.

hundred peeres, then the latter Popes haue done with their
 swordes and curses these 500 peeres, and so continued until
 the time of one Pope Hildebrand, otherwise called Grego-
 ry the seuenth, about the yeere of our Lord 1074. who first
 began to vsurpe that kinde of Tyrannie, which of late the
 late pope called Pius Quintus, and since that time, Gregory
 nowe the thirteenth hath followed, for some example as
 it seemeth: that is, where Gregory the seuenth, in the
 yeere of our Lord 1074. or there about, presumed to depose
 Henry the fourth, a noble Emperour then being, Gregory
 the thirteenth nowe at this time, woulde attempt the like a-
 gainst King Henry the eightes daughter and heire, Queene
 Elizabeth, a soueraigne and a maiden Queene, holding her
 Crowne immediatly of God. And to the end it may appeare
 to Princes, or to their good Counsellours in one example,
 what was the fortunate successe that God gaue to this good
 Christian Emperour Henry against the proude pope Hil-
 debrande, it is to be noted, that when the pope Gregory at-
 tempted to depose this noble Emperour Henry, there was
 one Rodulphe a noble man, by some named the Count of
 Reenfielde, that by the Popes procurement, vsurped the
 name of the Emperour, who was overcome by the sayde
 Henry the lawfull Emperour, and in fight hauing lost his
 right hande, he, the said Rodulphe, lamented his case to cer-
 tayne Bilhoppes, who in the popes name had erected him
 by, and to them he said, that the selfe same right hand which
 he had lost, was the same hande wherewith he had before
 swoyne obedience to his Lord and master the Emperour
 Henry, and that in following their vngodly counsellors, he
 had brought vpon him Gods heauy and iust iudgementes.
 And so Henry the Emperour preuailing by Gods power,
 caused Gregory the pope by a Synode in Italy to be de-
 posed, as in like times before him his predecessour Otho
 the Emperour, had deposed one pope Iohn for many he-
 nous crimes: and so were also within a shote time, three o-
 ther popes, namely, Siluester, Bennet, and Gregory the
 sixt,

Pope Hilde-
brand the
first that
made warre
against the
Emperour.

An. Do. 1074.
The iudge-
ment of god
against the
Popes false
erected Em-
perour.

Pope Gre-
gory the vii.
deposed by
Henry the
fourth.

Execution for Treason,

Henry. 5.
Frederick. 1.
Frederick. 2.
Lewis of
Bauar.
Emperours.

first, vsed by the Emperour Henry the thirde, about the yere of our Lorde 1047. for their like presumptuous attempts in temporall actions against the saide Emperours. Many other examples might be shewed to the Emperours Maiestie, and the Princes of the holy Empire nowe being, after the time of Henry the fourth: as of Henry the fifth, and after him, of Fredericke the first, and Fredericke the seconde, and then of Lewis of Bauar, all Emperours, cruelly and tyrannously persecuted by the popes, and by their bulles, curses, and by open warres, and likewise to many other the great Kinges and Monarches of Christendome, of their noble progenitors, Kinges of their seuerall dominions: whereby they may see howe this kinde of tyrannous authoritie in popes to make warres vpon Emperours and Kinges, and to commaund them to be depriued, tooke holde at the first by pope Hildebrande, though the same neuer had any lawefull example or warrant from the Lawes of God of the olde or newe Testament, but yet the succesles of their tyrannies were by Gods goodnesse for the most parte made frustrate, as by Gods goodnesse there is no doubt, but the like will followe to their confusions at all times to come.

Whatsoever is lawfull for other Princes Soueraignes, is lawfull for the Queene & Crowne of England.

And therefore, as there is no doubt, but the like violent tyrannous proceedings by any Pope in maintenance of traitors and rebels, would be withstoode by euery Soueraigne Prince in Christendome in defence of their persons and Crownes, and maintenance of their subiectes in peace: so is there at this present a like iust cause that the Emperours Maiestie, with the Princes of the holy Empire, and all other Soueraigne Kinges and Princes in Christendome, shoulde iudge the same to be lawfull for her Maiestie being a Queene, and holding the very place of a King and a Prince soueraigne ouer diuers kingdomes and nations, she being also most lawfully inuested in her Crowne, and as for good governing of her people, with such applause and generall allowance, loued, and obeyed of them, sauing a fewe

and not for Religion.

a few ragged Traicours or rebels, or persons discontented, whereof no other Realme is free, as continually for these xxv. yeeres past hath bene notably scene and so publicly marked, even by strangers repairing into this Realme, as it were no cause of disgrace to any Monarchie and King in Christendome, to haue her State's felicitie compared with any of theirs whatsoeuer: and it may bee, there are many Kings & Princes coulde be well contented with the fruition of some proportion of her felicitie. And though the Popes be now suffered by the Emperour, in the landes of his owne peculiar patrimonie, and by the two great Monarches the French King and the King of Spaine, in their dominions and territories (although by many other Kings not so allowed) to continue his authoritie in sundrie cases, and his glorious title to be the vniuersall Bishop of the worlde, which title Gregorie the great aboute nine hundred yeeres past, called a prophane title, full of sacrilege, and a preamble of Antichrist: yet in all their dominions and kingdomes, as also in the Realme of Englande, most notably by many auncient Lawes it is well known, howe many wayes the tyrannous power of this his excessive authoritie hath bene and still is restrained, checked and limited by lawes and pragmatiques, both ancient and new, both in France and Spayne and other dominions: a very large fielde for the Lawpers of those countreyes to walke in and discourse. And howsoeuer the Popes Canonistes being as his Bombarders, doe make his excommunications and curses appeare fearefull to the multitude and simple people: yet all great Emperours and Kings aforesaid, in their owne cases, of their rightes and royall preeminences, though the same concerned but a Citty or a poore Towne, and sometime but the not allowance of some unworthie person to a Bishopricke or to an Abbey, neuer refrayned to despise all Popes curses or forces, but attempted alwayes, eyther by their swordes to compell them to desist from their furious actions, or without any feare of them selues,

The title of
vniuersall
Bishop is a
preamble of
Antichrist.

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in body, soule, or conscience, stoutly to withstande their cur-
 ses, and that sometime by force, sometyne by Ordinances
 and Lawes: the auncient hystories whereof are too many
 to be repeated, and of none more frequent and effectual then
 of the kings of Fraunce. And in the recordes of Englande
 both appeare, how stoutly the kings and the baronady of
 England from age to age, by extreme penall lawes haue so
 repelled the popes usurpations, as with the very name of
 Premunires, his Doctours haue bene terrified, and his cler-
 gy haue quaked, as of late Cardinall Woolsey did proue.
 But leauing those that are auncient, wee may remember
 howe in this our owne present or late age, it hath bene ma-
 nifestly seene, howe the army of the late noble Emperour
 Charles the sixt, father to King Philippe that now reig-
 neth, was not asrayde of his curses, when in the peere of
 our Lozde 1527. Rome it selfe was besieged and sacked,
 and the Pope then called *Clement*, and his Cardinals, to the
 number of about 33. in his mount *Adrian* or Castell
S. Angelo, taken prisoners and detained seuen moneths or
 more, and after ransomed by *Don Vgo di Moncada* a Spa-
 niarde, and the Marques of *Guasto*, at aboue foure hun-
 dred *D.* duckates, besides the ransomes of his Cardinals
 which was much greater, hauing not long before time bene
 also (notwithstanding his curses) besieged in the same Castell
 by the familie of the Colonies and their fautors his next
 neighbours being then Imperialistes, and forced to yelde
 to all their demaunds. Neither did King Henry the seconde
 of Fraunce, father to Henry now King of Fraunce, about
 the peere 1550. feare or regard the Pope or his court of
 Rome, whē he made seuerall straight edictes against many
 partes of the Popes claymes in preiudice of the crowne and
 clergie of Fraunce, retracting the authoritie of the court of
 Rome, greatly to the hinderance of the Popes former pro-
 fits. Neither was the army of king Philip now of Spaine,
 whereof the Duke of Alua was generall, stricken with
 any feare of cursing, when it was brought afoze Rome a-
 gainst

1527.
 Rome sac-
 ked, and the
 Pope Cle-
 ment taken
 prisoner by
 the Empe-
 rours army.

1550.
 King Henry
 the second
 of Fraunce
 his Edictes
 against the
 Pope and
 his courts of
 Rome.
 The besie-
 ging of
 Rome and
 the Pope by
 the D. of Al-
 ua with
 King Phi-
 lips army.

and not for Religion,

gainst þ pope, in the yere of our Lord 1555. where great destruction was made by the saide army, and al the delicate buyldings, gardens and orchardes next to Rome walles ouerthrowē, wher with his holinesse was moze terrified, then he was able to remoue with any his curses. Neither was Queene Mary the Queenes Maiesties noble late sister, a person not a litle deuoted to the Romane religion, so afraid of the popes cursings, but that both she and her whole counsel, and that with the assent of all the Judges of the realme, according to the auncient lawes, in fauour of Cardinall Poole her kinsman, did most streighly forbid the entrie of his bulles, and of a Cardinall hatte at Callis, that was sent from the pope for one Frier Peyto, an obseruant pleasant Frier, whome the pope had assigned to bee a Cardinall in disgrace of Cardinall Poole, neither did Cardinall Poole himselte at the same time obey the popes commandements, nor shewed himselte afraid, beeing assisted by the Queene, whē þ pope did threaten him with paine of curses & excommunication, but did stil oppose himselte against þ popes commandement for the saide pretended Cardinall Peyto: who notwithstanding all the threatninges of the pope, was forced to goe by and downe in the streetes of London like a begging Frier, without his red hatte: a stout resistance in a Queene for a poore Cardinals hatte, wher in she folowed the example of her Grandfather King Henrie the vii. for a matter of Allum, wherein the king bled very greate seueritie against the pope. So as howsoeuer the christian kinges for some respectes in pollicie can indure the pope to commande where no harme nor disaduantage groweth to themselues, yet sure it is, and the popes are not ignorant, but where they shall in any sort attempt to take from christian princes any part of their dominions, or shall giue ayde to their enemies, or to any other their rebels, in those cases, their bulles, their curses, their excommunications, their sentences & most solenne Anathematicals, no nor their crosses keyes, or double edged sword, wil serue their turnes to com-

Queene
Marie and
Cardinall
Poole re-
sisted the
Pope.

D. Peyto a
begging
Frier.

The King
of Christen-
dome neuer
suffer the
Popes to a-
bridge their
titles or
rights,
though they
suffer them
to haue rule
ouer their
people.

D.ii.

passe

Execution for Treason,

asse their intentions.

And nowe, where the pope hath manifestly by his bulles and excommunications attempted asmuch as he coulde, to depriue her Maiestie of her kingdomes, to withdraue from her the obedience of her subiectes, to procure rebellions in her realmes, yea, to make both rebellions and open warres, with his owne captaines, souldiers, banners, ensignes, and al other things belonging to warre: shal this pope Gregory, or any other pope after him, thinke þ a soueraigne Queene, possessed of the two realmes of England and Ireland, stablished so many yeeres in her kingdomes as three or foure popes haue sit in their chayre at Rome, fortified with so much duetie, loue and strength of her subiectes, acknowledging no superiour ouer her realmes, but the mightie hand of God: shall she forbear, or feare to withstande and make frustrate his vnlawful attemptes, eyther by her sword or by her lawes, or to put his souldiers inuadours of her realme to þ sword martially, or to execute her lawes vpon her owne rebellious subiectes ciuilly, that are prooued to be his chiefe instruments for rebellion, and for his open warre? This is sure, that howsoeuer either he sitting in his chaire with a triple crowne at Rome, or any other his proctors in any part of Christendome, shal renewe these vnlawfull attemptes, almighty God the king of kings whome her Maiestie onely honoureth and acknowledgeth to be her onely soueraigne Lord & protectour, & whose lawes and gospel of his sonne Iesus Christ she seeketh to defend, wil no doubt but deliuer sufficient power into his maydens hand his seruant Queene Elizabeth, to withstand and confound them all.

The Queene
of England
may not
suffer the
Pope by a-
ny means
to make
Rebellions
in her
Realme.

Additaments
to the Popes
martyro-
loge.

And where the seditious trumpeters of infamies and lies, haue sounded forth and entituled certaine that haue suffered for treason, to bee martyrs for religiõ: so may they also at this time if they list, adde to their forged catalogue, the headles bodie of þ late miserable Earle of Desmond, the Heade of the Irish rebellion, who of late, secretly wandring without succour, as a miserable begger, was taken by
one

and not for Religion.

One of the Irish in his caben, and in an Irish sort after his
 pwayne accustomed savage manner, his heade cut off from his
 bodie: an end due to such an Achtrebell. And herewith to re-
 member the end of his chiefe confederates, may be noted for
 example to others, the strange manner of the death of D.
 Sanders the popes Irish legat, who also wandring in the
 mountaines in Ireland without succour, died raving in a
 phrensey. And before him, one James Fitz-Morice the first
 Traitor of Ireland next to Scakely the rakehell, a man not
 unknownen in the popes palace for a wicked craftie traitor,
 was slaine at one blow by an Irish noble yong Gentleman, in
 defence of his fathers countrey which the traitor sought to
 burne. A fourth man of singular note was Iohn of Des-
 monde, brother to the Earle, a very bloody faithles traitor,
 & a notable murderer of his familiar friends, who also wan-
 dring to seeke some pray like a wolfe in the woods, was ta-
 ken and beheaded after his own vsage, being as he thought
 sufficiently armed with the popes bulls and certaine Agnus
 dei, & one notable ring with a precious stone about his necke
 sent from the popes finger (as it was said:) but these hee saue
 saued not his life. And such were the fatal ends of al these,
 being y principal Heads of the Irish warre & rebellio, so as
 no one person remaineth at this day in Ireland a knownen
 traitor: a worke of God & not of man. To this namber, they
 may if they seeke nomber, also adde a furious yong man of
 Allarwickshire, by name Somerville, to increase their Ra-
 lender of y popes martyrs, who of late was discovered and
 taken in his way, committing to a ful intent to have killed her
 Maiestie, whose life God alwayes haue in his custodie. The
 attempt not denied by y traitor himsele, but confessed, and
 that hee was moued thereto in his wicked spirit, by intice-
 ments of certaine seditious & traitterous persons his kinse-
 men and allies, and also by often reading of sundry seditious
 vile books lately published against her Maiestie, and his end
 was in desperation to strangle himsele to death: an exam-
 ple of Gods seueritie against such as presume to offer vio-

The strange
 ends of
 James Erle
 of Desmond.
 D. Sanders.
 James Fitz-
 morice.
 Iohn of Des-
 mond.

Iohn
 Somerville.

Execution for Treason,

Ience to his anoynded. But as God of his goodnes hath of
 long time wither kepte her Maiestie from those & the
 like reuerend: so hath he no cause to feare being vnder his
 protection, the saying with king David in the psalme, My
 God is my helper and I will trust in him, he is my protecti-
 on, and the strength or the power of my saluation, And for
 the more comfort of al good subiects against the shadowes
 of the popes bulles, it is manifest to the world, that from
 the beginning of her Maiesties reigne, by Gods singular
 goodnes, her kingdome hath enioyed more vniuersall peace,
 her people increased in more numbers, in more strength, &
 with greater riches, & with lesse sicknesse, the earth of her
 kingdome hath yeelded more fruits, and generally all kind
 of worldly felicitie hath more abounded since and during the
 time of the popes thunders, bulles, curses and maledictions,
 then in any other long times before, when the popes pardons
 and blessings came yeerely into the Realme: so as his cur-
 ses and maledictions haue turned backe to himselfe and his
 fautors, that it may be saide to the blessed Queene Eliza-
 beth of England & her people, as was sayd in Deuteronomy
 of Balaam, The Lord thy God woulde not heare Balaam,
 but did turne his maledictions or curses into benedictions
 or blessings: the reason is, for because thy God loued thee.

The prosper-
 itie of Eng-
 land, during
 the Popes
 curses.

Although these former reasons are sufficient to perswade
 all kind of reasonable persons to allow of her Maiesties ac-
 tions to be good, reasonable, lawfull and necessarie: yet be-
 cause it may bee, that such as haue by frequent reading of
 false artificiall libels, and by giuing credite to them, vpon a
 prejudice or foreiudgement afore grounded, by their rooted
 opinions in fauour of the pope, will rest vnsatisfied: there-
 fore as much as may be, to satisfie al persons as farre forth
 as common reason may warrant, that her Maiesties late ac-
 tion in executing of certaine seditious traitors, hath not pro-
 ceeded for the holding of opinions, either for the popes super-
 macie, or against her Maiesties regalitie, but for the very
 Crymes of sedition & treason, it shal suffice briefly, in a man-

ner

and not for Religion.

ner of a repetition of the former reasons, to remember these things following.

First, it cannot be denied, but *þ* her Maestie did for many Reasons to peres, suffer quietly the popes Bulles & excommunications without punishment of the fautors thereof, accompting of them but as of words or winde, or of wrytings in parchment wayed downe with leade, or as of water bubbles, commonly called in Latin *Bulle* and such like: but yet after some prooffe that courage was taken thereof by some bolde and bad subiectes, she coulde not but then esteeme them to be very perambles, or as forerunners of greater danger: and therefore, with what reason coulde any mislike, that her Maestie did for a bare defence against them, wout other action or force, wse the helpe of requiuing of former lawes, to prohibit the publication or execution of such kinde of bulles within her Realme:

Secondly, when notwithstanding the prohibition by her lawes, the same bulles were plentifully (but in secret sort) brought into the realme, & at length arrogantly set vpon the gates of *þ* Bishop of Londons pallace neere to the Cathedra-
The second reason.
ll Church of Pauls, the principlall citie of the realme, by a lewd person, vsing *þ* same like a Herald sent from the pope:
The Bull of Pius Quintus set vp at Pauls.
who can in any common reason mislike, *þ* her Maestie fin- ding this kinde of denunciation of warre, as a defiance to be made in her principall citie by one of her subiects, auowing and obstinately maintaining the same, shoulde according to iustice, cause *þ* offender to haue *þ* reward due to such a fact? & this was *þ* first action of any capitall punishment inflicted for matter sent from Rome to moue rebellion, which was after her Maestie had reigned about the space of xii. yerres or more: a tyme sufficient to proue her Maesties patience.
The first punishment for the Bull.

Thirdly, when the pope had risen by out of his chaire in his wrath, from wordes and wrytings to actions, and had contrary to *þ* aduise giuen by S. Barnard to one of his predecessors, that is, whē by his messages he left *Verbum*, & tooke *ferrum*, that is, left to seede by *þ* word, which was his office,
The third reason.
and

Execution for Treason,

Rebellion
in the
North,

and began to strike with y^e sword which was forbidden him, and stirred her noble men & people directly to disobedience, and to open rebellion, which was the office of Dathan and Abiram, and that her lewde subjects by his commandement had executed the same with all the forces which they could make or bring into the field: who with common reason can disallow that her Maestie vsed her Royall lawfull authoritie, and by her forces lawfull subdued rebels forces unlawful, and punished the authors thereof no otherwise then the pope himselfe vseth to do with his own rebellious subjects, in y^e Patrimonie of his church, as not many moneths passed he had bene forced to intender: And if any Prince of people in the world, would otherwise neglect his office, and suffer his rebels to haue their wils, none ought to pittie him, if for want of resistance and courage, he lost both his Crowne, his head, his life and his kingdome.

The fourth
reason,

The inuasio
of Ireland
by the Pope

Fourthly, when her Maestie behelde a further increase of the popes malice, notwithstanding that the first rebellion was in her North partes vanquished, in that he interteined abroad out of this Realme, the traytours & rebelles that fledde for the rebellion, and all the rable of other the fugitiues of the Realme, and that hee sent a number of the same in sorts disguised into both the Realmes of Englande and Irelande, who there secretly allured her people to newe rebellions, and at the same time spared not his charges to sende also out of Italy by sea, certaine shippes with Captaines of his owne, with their bandes of souldiers, furnished with treasure, munition, victuals, ensignes, banners, and all other things requisite to the warre, into her Realme of Ireland, where the same forces with other auxilliar companies out of Spaine landed, and fortified themselves very strongly on the seaside, and proclaymed open warre, erecting the popes banner against her Maestie: may it bee nowe asked of these persons, fauourers of the Romish authoritie, what in reason should haue bene done by her Maestie otherwise, then first to apprehend all such fugitiues so

and not for Religion,

to stolne into the Realme, and dispersed in disguising habites to sowe sedition, as some Priestes in their secreete profession, but all in their apparell as roisters or ruffins, some scholars, like to the basest common people, and them to committe to prisons, and vpon their examinations of their trades and haunts, to conuince them of their conspiracies abroad, by testimonie of their owne companions, and of sowing sedition secretly at home in the Realme? What may be reasonable thought was meete to be done with such seditious persons, but by the lawes of the Realme to try, condemne and execute them: and specially hauing regard to the dangerous time, whē the popes forces were in the Realme of Ireland, and more in preparation to followe as well into England as into Irelande, to the resistance whereof, her Maiestie and her Realme was forced to be at greater charges, then euer she had bene, since shee was Queene thereof. And so by Gods power, which hee gaue to her on the one part, she did by her lawes suppress the seditious stirrers of rebellion in her Realme of Englande, and by her sword vanquished all the popes forces in her Realme of Irelande, excepting certaine captaines of marke that were saued from the sword, as persons that did renounce their quarrel, & seemed to curse or to blame such as sent them to so vnfortunate & desperate a voyage.

The Popes forces vanquished in Irelande.

But though these reasons, grounded vpon rules of naturall reason, shall satisfie a great number of the aduersaries (who will peelee that by good order of ciuill and christian policie and gouernement, her Maiestie could not can doe no lesse then shee hath done, first to subdue with her forces her rebelles and traytours, and nexte by order of her lawes to correct the ayders and abettors, and lastly to put also to the sword such forces as the pope sent into her dominions) yet there are certaine other persons, more nislly addicted to the pope, that will yet seeme to be vnsatisfied: for that, as they will terme the matter, a number of sillie poore wretches were put to death as traytours, being but in professio

The politique aduersaries satisfied.

Objection of the papiſts, that the persons executed, are but scholars and vnarmed,

E. i.

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Execution for Treason,

lers of priestes, by the names of seminaries, Jesuites or simple scholemasters, that came not into the Realme with any armour or weapon, by force to aide the rebelles & traitours, either in Englande or in Irelande in their rebellions or warres: of which sort of wretches the comiseration is made, as though for their contrary opinions in religion, or for teaching of the people to disobey the lawes of the Realme, they might haue ben otherwise punished and corrected, but yet not with capitall peane. These kinds of defects, tend only to find fault rather with the severitie of their punishments, then to acquite them as Innocents or quiet subiects. But for answer to the better satisfaction of these nyse and scrupulous fauozers of traitors, it must bee with reason demaunded of them (if at least they will open their eares to reason) whether they thinke that when a King being stablished in his Realme, hath a rebellion first secretly practised, and afterward openly rayled in his Realme by his owne seditious subiectes, & whē by a foireine Potentate or enemye, the same rebellion is mainteyned, and the rebelles by messages and promises comforted to continue, and their treasons against their naturall prince auowed, and consequently when the same Potentate and enemye, being authour of the said rebellion, shall with his owne proper forces inuade y^e Realme and subiectes of the Prince that is so lawefully and peaceably possessed: in these cases, shal no subiect fauouring these rebelles, and pceding obedience to the enemye the inuadoz, be committed or punished as a traitour, but onely such of them, as shall be found openly to carrie armour and weapon? Shal no subiect, that is a spial and an explozer for the rebell or enemye against his naturall Prince, bee taken and punished as a traitour, because he is not found wth armour or weapon, but yet is taken in his disguised apparell, with scroules and writings, or other manifest tokens, to proue him a spie for traitors, after he hath wandered secretly in his soueraigns campe, region, court or citie: Shal no subiect be coliced a traitour, that will secretly giue earnest and prest money

Many are
traytours
though they
haue no ar-
mour nor
weapon.

and not for Religion.

money to persons to be rebelles or enemies, or that will attempt to poison the victual, or the fountaines, or secretly set on fire the ships or munition, or that will secretly search & sound the hauens and creekes for landing, or measure the depth of ditches, or height of bulwarkes and walles, because these offenders are not founde with armour or weapon. The answer I thinke must needes be peeled (if reason and experience shall haue rule with these aduersaries) that all these and such like are to bee punished as traitours: and the principall reason is, because it cannot bee denied, but that the actions of all these are necessarie accessaries, and adherents proper to further and continue all rebellions and warres. But if they will denie, that none are traitours that are not armed, they wil make Iudas no traitour, that came to Christ without armour, colouring his treason with a kille.

Nowe therefore it resteth to applie the facts of these late malefactors that are pretended to haue offended but as scholars, or bookmen, or at the most but as persons that onely in wordes and doctrine, and not with armour did fauour and helpe the rebels & the enemies. For which purpose let these persons bee termed as they liue, scholars, schoolemasters, bookmen, seminaries, priestes, Iesuites, fryers, beademen, romanistes, pardoners, or what else you wil, neyther their tytles, nor their apparel hath made them traitours, but their traiterous secret motions and practises: their persons haue not made the warre, but their directions and counsels haue set by rebellions. It is truely to be pondered, that the very causes final of these rebellions & warres, haue bene to depose her Maiestie from her crowne: the popes bull hath roared it so to be. The causes instrumentall, are these kinde of seminaries and seedemen of sedition: their secret teachings & reconciliations haue confirmed it. The fruites and effectes thereof, are by rebellion to shedde the blood of al her faithful subiectes: the rewardes of the inuadours (if they could preuaile) should be the disinheritig of al the nobilitie, the cler-

The application of the scholastical traitors, to others, that are traitors without armour.

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gie & the whole comminaltie, & would (as they are bound by
 y^e lawes of God, by their birth, & othes) defend their naturall
 gracious Queene, their natieue country, their wiues, their
 children, their family, and their houses. And nowe examine
 these which you call your vnarmed schollers and priests,
 wherefore they first fled out of the realme, why they liued
 and were conuersant in companie of the principall rebels &
 traitours at Rome, and in other places, where it is proued
 that they were partakers of their conspiracies: Let it bee
 answered why they came thus by stealth into the realme:
 why they haue wandered vp and downe in corners in disgui-
 sed sort, changing their cytles, names & maner of apparel:
 Why they haue intised and sought to perswade by their se-
 crete false reasons, the people to allowe and beleue all the
 actions and attempts wharsoeuer the pope hath done or shal
 do, to be lawfull: Why they haue reconciled and withdrawen
 so manie people in corners from the Lawes of the Realme
 to the obedience of the pope, a foreyne Potentate and o-
 pen enemy, whome they knowe to haue already declared the
 Queene to be no lawfull Queene, to haue mayntayned the
 knowne rebels and traitours, to haue inuaded her Maie-
 sties dominions with open warre: Examine further, howe
 these vagarant disguised vnarmed spies haue answered,
 when they were taken and demanded what they thought of
 the bull of pope Pius quintus, which was published to de-
 priue the Queenes Maiestie, and to warrant her subiectes
 to disobey her: whether they thought that all subiectes
 ought to obey the same bull, and so to rebell: Secondly,
 whether they thought her Maiestie to be the lawful Queene
 of the Realme, notwithstanding the said bull or any other
 bull of the pope: Thirdly, whether the pope might giue
 such licence as he did to the Earles of Northumberlande &
 Westmerlande, and other her Maiesties subiectes to rebell
 as they did: or giue power to D. Sanders a natural borne
 subiect but an unnaturall woyme priest, to take armes and
 moue warres as he did in Irelande: Fourthly, whether the
 pope

Since Que-
 stions to try
 traitours
 from scho-
 lers.

and not for Religion.

pope may discharge the subiectes of her Maiestie, or of any other princes chastened, of their othes of obedience? Fifthly, whether the sayde traiterous priest D. Sanders or one Bri- stowe a rebellious fugitive, did in their Bookes write true- ly or falsly, in approuing the saide bull of Pius quintus, and the contentes thereof? Lastly, what were to be done, if the pope or any other assigned by him, would inuade the realme of Englande, and what part they would take, or what part any faithfull subiect of her Maiesties ought to take? To these few questions very apt to trie the truely or falshood of any such seditious persons, being iustly before condemned for their disloyaltie, these lewde vnarmed traytours I say woulde no wise answer directly hereto, as all other faith- ful subiectes to any prince Christian ought to doe. And as they vpon refusall to answer directly to these questions onely, might haue bene iustly conuinced as guiltie of trea- son, so yet were they not thereupon condemned, but vpon all their other former actions committed both abroade and in the Realme, which were no lesse traiterous then the acti- ons of all other the spyes and traitours, and of Judas him selfe afore remembred which had no armour nor weapon, and yet at all times ought to be adiudged traitours. For these disguised persons (called schollers or Priests) hauing bene first conuersant of long time with the Traitours be- yonde the sea in all their conspiracies, came hither by stealth in time of warre and rebellion by commaundement of the Capitall enemye the Pope or his Legates, to be secreete espie- alles and explorers in the Realme for the pope, to deliuer by secreete, Romish tokens, as it were an earnest or prest, to them that should be in readines to ioyne with rebels or open enemies, and in like sort with their hallowed baggages from Rome to poyson the senses of the subiectes, poyning into their heartes malicious and pestilent opinions against her Maiestie and the Lawes of the Realme, and also to kindle and set on fire the heartes of discontented subiectes with the flames of rebellion, and to search and sound the depthes and

The offen-
dours exe-
cuted for
treason, not
for religion.

Execution for Treason,

secrettes of all intensions inward intentions, either against her
Majestie, or for her: and finally, to bring into a beauroll, or as
it were into a muster roll, the names and powers with the
dwellings of all them that shoulde be readie to rebell and
to ayde the forreine invasion. These kinds of seditious acti-
ons for the service of the pope and the traitours and re-
belles abroad, haue made them traitours: not their bookes,
nor their beades, nor their cakes of waixe which they
call *Agnus dei*, nor other their reliques, nor yet their opi-
nions for the Ceremonies or rites of the Church of Rome:
and therefore it is to be certainly concluded, that these did
iustly deserue their capitall punishments as traitors, though
they were not apprehended with open armour or weapon.

Unreasona-
ble and ob-
stinate per-
sons are left
to Gods
iudgement.

Howe if this latter repetition, as it were of all the for-
mer causes and reasons afoze recited, may not serue to
stoppe the boisterous mouthes, and the pestiferous tongues,
and venomous breathes of these that are infected with so
grosse errors, as to defende seditious subiectes, stirrers of
rebellion against their naturall Prince and countrey: then
are they to be left without any further argument, to the
iudgement of the Almighty God, as persons that haue
couered their eyes against the sunnes light, stopped their
eares against the sounde of Iustice, and oppressed their
heartes against the force of reason, and as the Psalmist
saith, They speake lyes, they are as venomous as the poi-
son of a serpent, euen like the deafe Adder that stoppeth
his eares.

Wherefore with Christian charitie to conclude, if these
rebels and Traitours, and their fautors woulde yet take
some remoyse and compassion of their naturall countrey,
and would consider how vaine their attemptes haue bene so
many peeres, and howe many of their confederates are wa-
sted by miseries and calamities, and howe none of all their
attemptes or plattes haue prospered, and therefore woulde
desist from their vnaturall practises abroad: and if these
Seminaries, secrete wanderers, and explozatoys in the
darke

and not for Religion,

darke, woulde imploy their traueiles in the workes of light and doctrine according to the vslage of their schooles, and content them selues with their profession and deuotion: and that the remnant of the wicked flocke of the seedemen of sedition woulde cease from their rebellious, false & infamous railings and libellings, altogether contrary to Christian charitie: there is no doubt by Gods grace (her Maiestie being so much giuen to mercie and deuoted to peace) but all colour and occasion of shedding the blood of any more of her naturall subjects of this lande, yea all further bodily punishments shoulde vtterly cease. Against whose malices, if they shall not desist, Almighty God continue her Maiestie with his spirite and power long to reigne and liue in his feare, and to be able to vanquish them all being Gods enemies, & especially her rebels & traitors both at home & abroad, and to maintaine and p̄serue all her naturall good louing subjects, to the true seruice of the same Almighty God, according to his holy worde and will.

Many other thinges might be remembered for defence of other her Maiesties princely, honourable and godly actions in sundry other things, wherein also these and the like seditious railors haue of late time without all shame, by fained and false libels sought to discredit her Maiestie and her gouernement: but at this time, these former causes and reasons alleadged by way of aduertisements, onely for maintenance of trueth, are sufficient to iustifie her Maiesties actions to the whole worlde in the cases remembered,

2. Esdras. 4.

Magna est veritas, & praeualet.

Great is trueth, and she ouercommeth,



FINIS.